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REGION ONE

Annual Regional Fire Report

FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MADE IN U.S.A.

5180

Missoula, Montana

January 1978

REGION 1

ANNUAL REGIONAL FIRE REPORT

C.Y. 1977

EDWARD G. HEILMAN
Director
Fire and Aviation Management

NARRATIVE SECTION - REGION 1

USDA Forest Service 1977 Annual Fire Report

The Northern Region's 1977 fire season came early. A winter drought left fuels unusually dry and created the potential for one of the Region's toughest fire seasons. In fact, from January through June the Region had twice as many fires as the 5-year average for this time period.

After the ominous start, the weather changed. The July fire occurrence was normal, compared to the 5-year average. But the August, September and October fire occurrence was significantly below normal. For the 1977 season, Northern Region summaries show that fire occurrence, man-caused fires and acreage burned were comparable to 5-year averages.

The Region took several steps to prepare for a potentially tough 1977 season. Some of the actions were:

1. Worked with the State of Montana to develop an agenda and participated in the Governor's Drought Conference, Missoula, Montana, April 6 and 7.

2. Conducted refresher training for 37 smokejumpers in late March so they would be available, if needed, anywhere in the U.S. The Region coined a new term, "streetjumpers," for these smokejumpers; these jumpers were placed on furlough after their refresher training. These "streetjumpers" worked on 11 fires in 7 National Forests in April and May in the Intermountain and Northern Regions. They made 44 fire jumps and were sent to one fire by ground transportation. This program will be activated again in 1978.

3. Eight fire weather stations were activated on April 1 to maintain fire weather history if later problems developed. The Region implemented a program to study 1,000-hour timelag fuels.

4. Worked with the Intermountain Station's Northern Forest Fire Laboratory, Missoula, to establish a fuel moisture sampling system on heavy fuels in the Clearwater and Lolo National Forests.

5. Emphasized the development of Forest Class II Overhead Teams. Each Westside Forest was asked to organize a team. Three teams were developed for Eastside Forests.

6. Worked with the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, Boise Interagency Fire Center and State and Private Forestry in preparing the agenda for a meeting April 12-13 at Seattle with the 20 State Foresters and the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration.

7. Activated the Regional Wildfire Teletype net June 1, instead of June 15.

FIRE SEASON WEATHER SUMMARY

Winter precipitation over the Region was considerably below normal. Throughout the Region the mountain snowpack was among the lowest on record. Runoff was minimal and quite early. As a result, the fire season kicked off earlier than usual. The normally wet June conditions did not materialize; only about one-quarter of the normal precipitation occurred during the month.

While the season's first thunderstorms occurred in mid-June, the minimal incidence of dry lightning throughout the fire season helped thwart major fire busts.

July and August weather conditions reverted to more normal patterns. Precipitation in July was reasonably well distributed. However, during a 4-week period from the last week in July through the third week in August, the warm and dry conditions allowed significant buildup. A major weather break, August 25, effectively dampened the fire season. September was much wetter than normal. October was dry.

Mobile Weather Units from Missoula were active on the Region's Cotter Bar/Wilson Creek fires and on two Montana Division of Forestry fires, (Forest Park and Pattee Canyon Fire). One Mobile Weather Unit was used on Montana Division of Forestry slash burn during September on the Bozeman Unit.

The Billings Mobile Weather Unit was used on three occasions. Two of the fires were Montana Division of Forestry fires; the other was a Bureau of Land Management fire out of the Region, near Cody, Wyoming.

Due to travel and manpower constraints in the Weather Service, the spring fire weather station inspection and visitation schedule

was minimal. The Billings weather forecaster visited 19 stations, but the Missoula forecasters were only able to visit 4 stations.

FIRE MANAGEMENT COOPERATION

The Region worked closely with the States of Idaho and Montana on large fire activity. On the Wilson Creek fire, the Clearwater National Forest took one zone of the fire, the State of Idaho manned another. The Region supported the State of Montana on four project fires. The largest was the Pattee Canyon Fire on the outskirts of Missoula, Montana.

The Missoula County Commissioners and the Region negotiated a new agreement for Forest Service use of the Missoula County Airport (Johnson-Bell Field). Under terms of the new agreement, the Forest Service will now be able to operate heavy air tankers and other large transport aircraft on the airport taxiways. To complete this agreement, the Region reprogrammed $150,000.00 to help the County reinforce taxiways for use by the heavier aircraft.

MONTANA INDIAN FIREFIGHTERS

The Montana Indian Firefighters (30 crews) had 89 crew dispatches to fires in the Northern, Intermountain, California, and Pacific Northwest Regions. Total salary payments to the Montana Indian Firefighters by the Forest Service was $670,000.00.

JOB CORPS FIREFIGHTERS

The Anaconda and Trapper Creek Job Corps Centers again furnished Corpsmen as line and camp crews. The two Centers had 15 dispatches this season.

INTERREGIONAL FIRE CREWS

The eight Northern Region Interregional crews worked 64% of their time on fire suppression during the 1977 fire season. These crews saw service in R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, Yellowstone National Park and on Bureau of Land Management Fires.

AIR OPERATIONS

The Fire Organization was supported by a total of 120 aircraft,

including:

Eight airtankers were based in Region. All tankers were Multi-Region contracts except the two tankers in Missoula. The Region entered into a cooperative agreement for the first time with the State of Minnesota to provide two tankers to Hibbing, Minnesota, for their early season. Three Northern Region Forest Air Officers assisted Minnesota in getting this program off the ground. Regional tankers were involved in fire activity from Florida to California.

Two large transport aircraft (Convair 580s) were based at Missoula. Pay Loader seats were installed in one to permit better cargo-passenger utilization. Both aircraft were well utilized on a Regional-National basis.

The eight smokejumper/transport aircraft were: four DC-3s and two Twin Otters at Missoula; one Twin Otter at Grangeville; and an Intermountain Region DC-3 at West Yellowstone.

The 14 contracted helicopters represented a reduction from the 16 available in 1976. The Region had several well-run helitack operations and assisted the California Region with two Jet Rangers on the Marble-Cone Fire.

An additional helicopter was available under a mini-contract to be used as needed.

The Region had 72 light (twin- and single-engine) aircraft contracted to transport fire and administrative personnel and to assist in the fire detection program.

An additional 17 aircraft were available to assist the above on an as-needed basis.

ZONE FIRE STAFF OFFICERS

Two Zone Fire Staff Officers were established on the East Side Forests in 1977. Everett Stiger, Helena, Montana, fills the position on the Helena with additional responsibility for fuels and fire planning on the Lewis & Clark, Deerlodge, Beaverhead National Forests. Walt Tomascak, Billings, Montana, fills the position for the Custer and Gallatin National Forests.

FIRE MANAGEMENT UNITS

No fires occurred in the White Cap or Bear Creek Natural Fire Units this year.

REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The Regional Fire Suppression and Aviation Management Training Cadre, manned by Missoula Smokejumpers, conducted 12 courses with 20 sessions, involving 552 students. The courses included Plans Chief (S-440), Maps and Records (S-341), Fire Organization and Management (S-420), Air Attack Boss (S-470), Communications Officer, and Fire Information Officer.

Courses were conducted by the training cadre in Region 2, State of Minnesota and the BLM in Alaska. They also aided in the development and course validations of Sector Boss (S-330).

1,000-HOUR TIMELAG FUELS

One of the purposes for activating the eight fire weather stations early was to use them to take measurements for determining the condition of the 1,000-hour timelag fuels. Since this was the first year 1,000-hour timelag fuel information had been available to us, we were unsure of the data developed (see page 6).

For the future, the 1,000-hour timelag will be included in Burning Indices and Energy Release Component in the 1978 NFDRS version so will probably not be used independently again.

WESTERN FIRE ACTIVITY SUPPORT

The Region participated heavily in Western fire activity in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. At one time there were more than 1,300 Northern Region personnel in other Regions. Northern Region Class I teams were on fires in Regions 3, 5, and 6. They introduced fireline explosives and frozen precooked meals on the Klamath NF Hog Fire in Region 5. Eight thousand three hundred feet of fireline explosives were used by R-1 Smokejumper Foreman Bud Clark on the Killer Zone of the Hog Fire for clearing fireline and building heliports.

FUELS MANAGEMENT

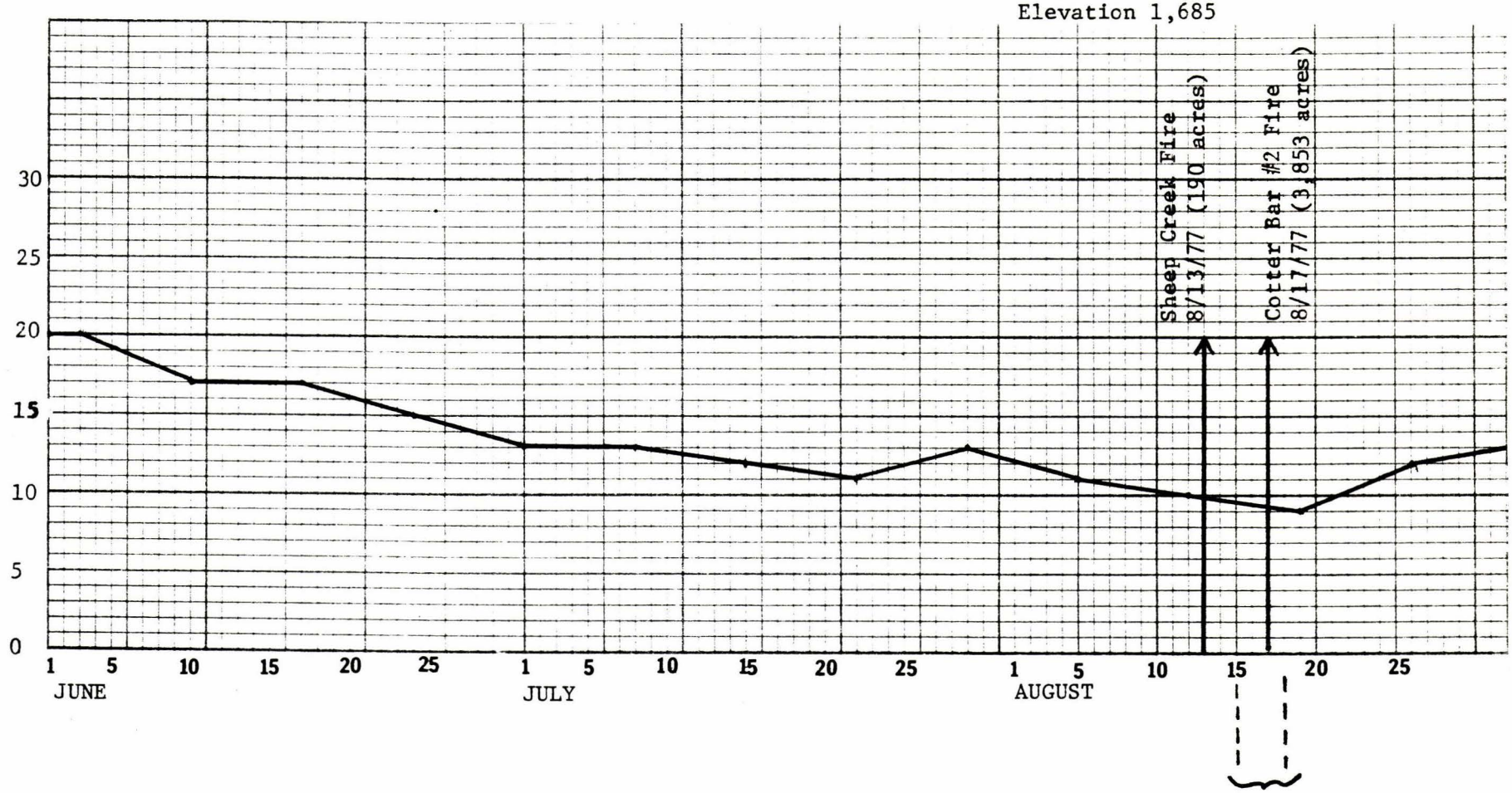
Two fuel management reading courses were given to more than 200 trainees. Fuels Management I was repeated; approximately 130 trainees completed the course, including representatives of the State of Montana, Burlington Northern Railroad and Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protective Association. Fuels Management II (an advanced version of Fuels Management I) had 90 participants.

U.S.D.A. FOREST SERVICE
Northern Region

1,000-HOUR TIMELAG FUEL
1977

NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST
Riggins

Fuel Model G
Slope 2
Elevation 1,685



COMPARISON OF FIRE OCCURRENCE WITH MEASURED FUEL MOISTURE

A lightweight, triple-drum, long-line skidder was developed and tested on the Clearwater National Forest. Missoula Equipment Development Center and Region 5 worked with Canyon District Fire Management Officer Harry Cummings of the Clearwater National Forest in developing and testing this skidder. The skidder was developed for use in helicopter logged areas to prepare sites for burning by yarding heavy fuels away from cutting boundaries. The machine can be moved by helicopter from one area to another.

The fall slash burning program fell below 100 percent accomplishment this year due to the wet fall weather. Some Forests completed their planned programs, but most fell short in the broadcast burning.

TRESPASS SETTLEMENTS

A total of $60,156.48 was collected during CY 1977 in settlement of 47 civil fire trespass cases. Seven criminal convictions were obtained.

RESTRICTIONS AND CLOSURES

Coordinated Regions 1, 4, 6, and State of Idaho restrictions (prohibiting smoking and the building of campfires without a permit) were invoked along the Snake and Salmon Rivers between June 30 and September 15. Campfire and no smoking restrictions were also invoked in portions of the Custer, Clearwater, Coeur d'Alene, Kaniksu, Nezperce and St. Joe National Forests. High hazard areas were closed to entry without permit on the Canyon, Kelly Creek and Pierce Districts of the Clearwater National Forest between August 20 and 30.

FIRE OCCURRENCE 1977 AND 1972-1976 BASE PERIOD AVERAGE

	Class 1/							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
				Total All Fires				
1977	891	189	22	2	0	3	0	1,107
Average	942	198	33	4	4	1	1	1,183
				Lightning Fires				
1977	628	96	10	0	0	1	0	735
Average	677	112	14	1	1	0	0	805
				Man-Caused Fires				
1977	263	93	12	2	0	2	0	372
Average	265	86	20	3	4	0	0	378

1/ Class A - .25 acre or less
Class B - 126 to 9 acres
Class C - 10 to 99 acres
Class D - 100 to 299 acres
Class E - 300 to 999 acres
Class F - 1,000 to 4,999 acres
Class G - 5,000 or more acres

1977 ACRES BURNED INSIDE PROTECTION BOUNDARY

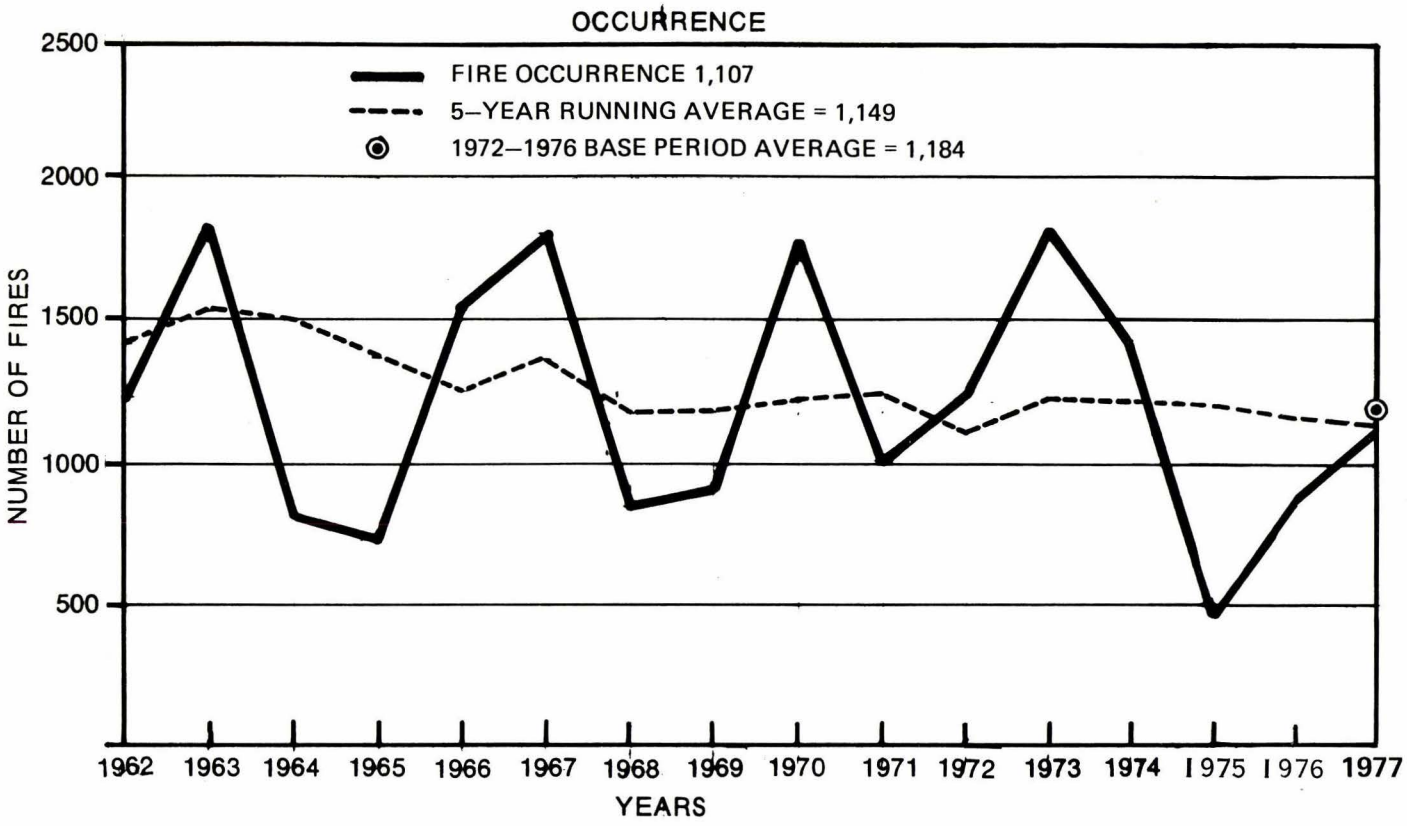
COMPARED WITH 1972-1976 BASE PERIOD AVERAGE

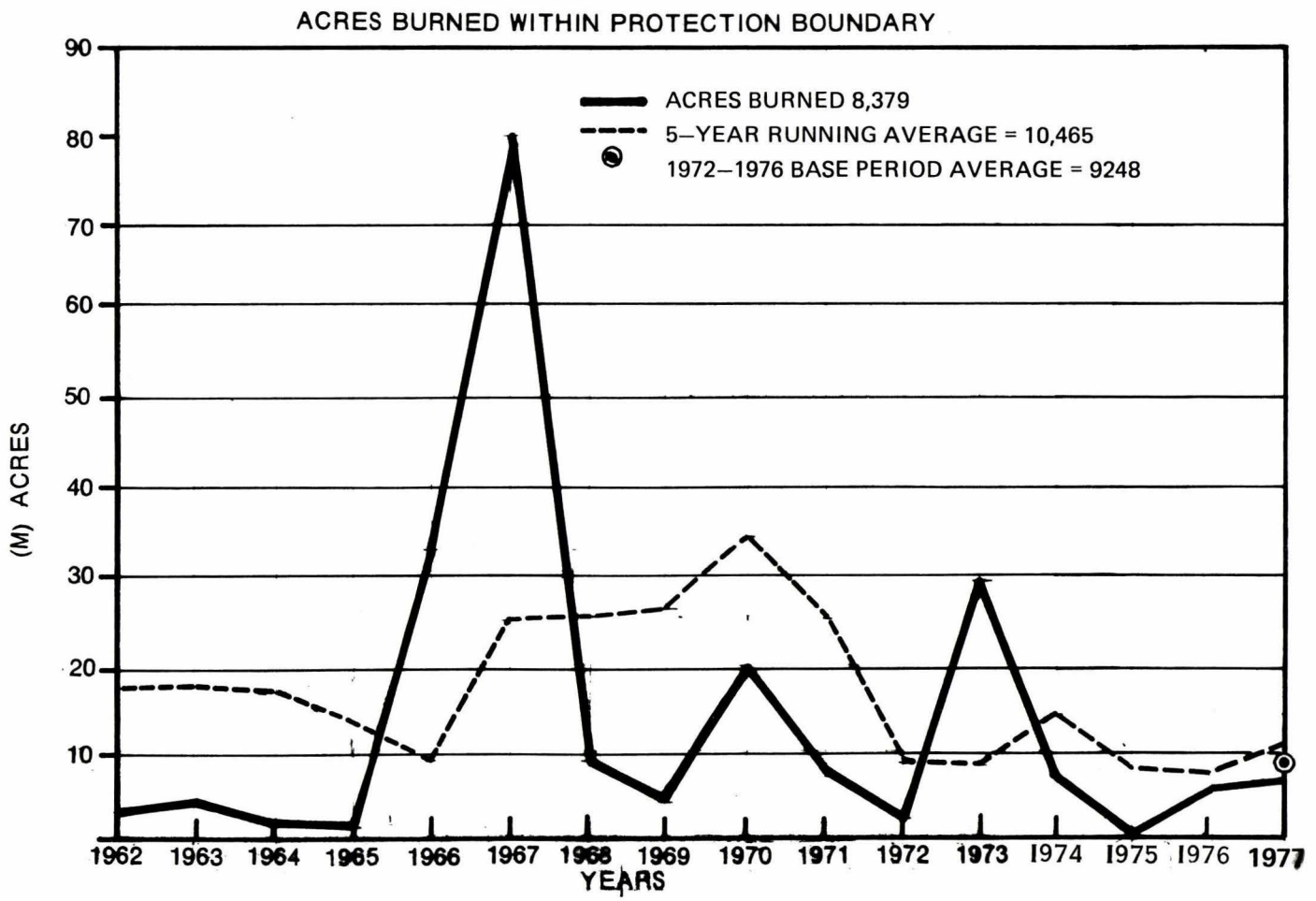
Lightning-Caused				Man-Caused				Total Burned			
1977		1972-76 Base Average		1977		1972-76 Base Average		1977		1972-76 Base Average	
N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other	N.F.	Other
3218	12	3,049	92	4,662	487	4,085	2,037	7,880	499	7,134	2,129

GRAND TOTAL ACRES BURNED N.F. AND OTHER INSIDE

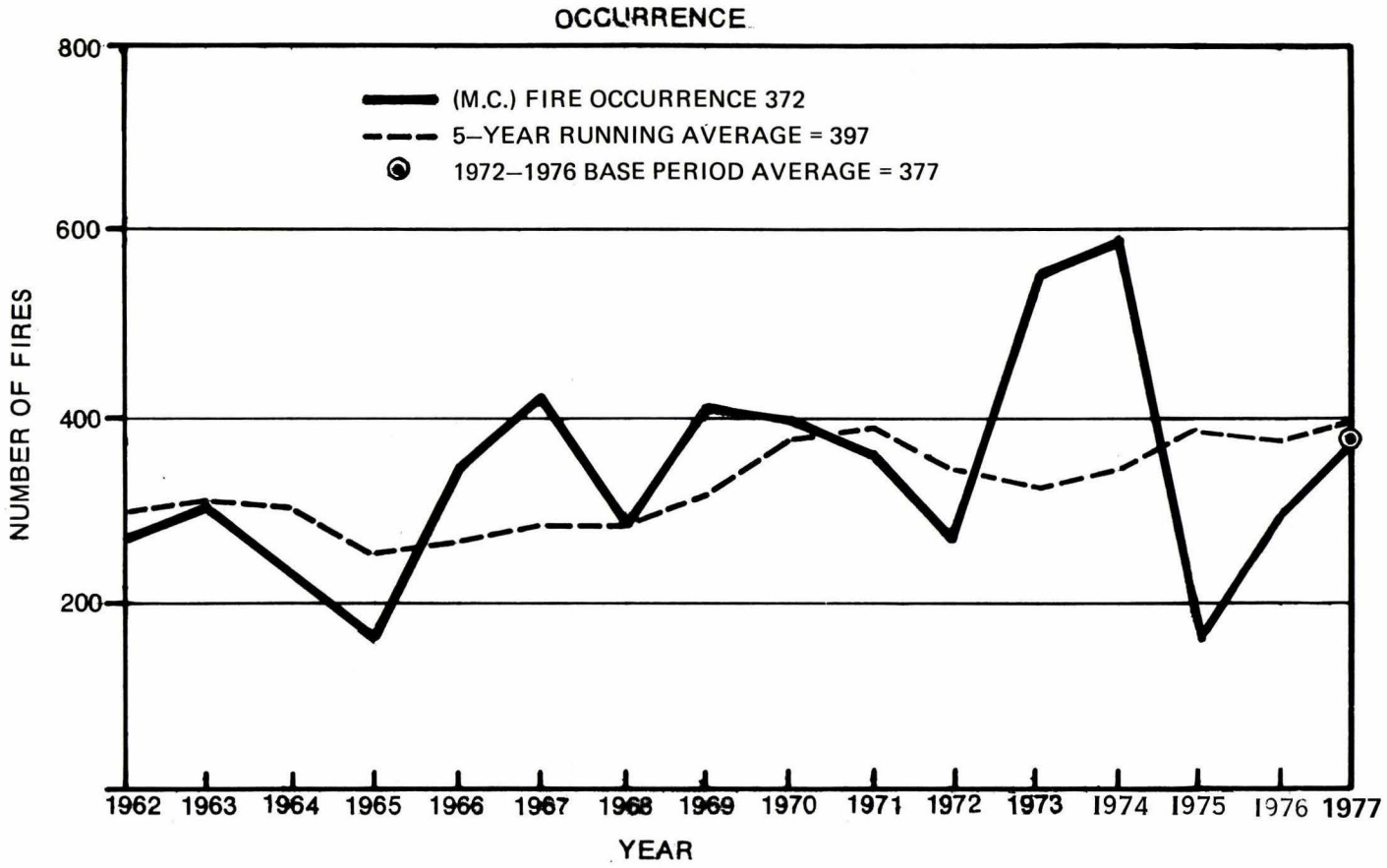
1977 Season			1972-1976 Base Period Average		
Lightning-Caused	Man-Caused	Grand Total	Lightning-Caused	Man-Caused	Grand Total
3230	5149	8379	3141	6122	9263

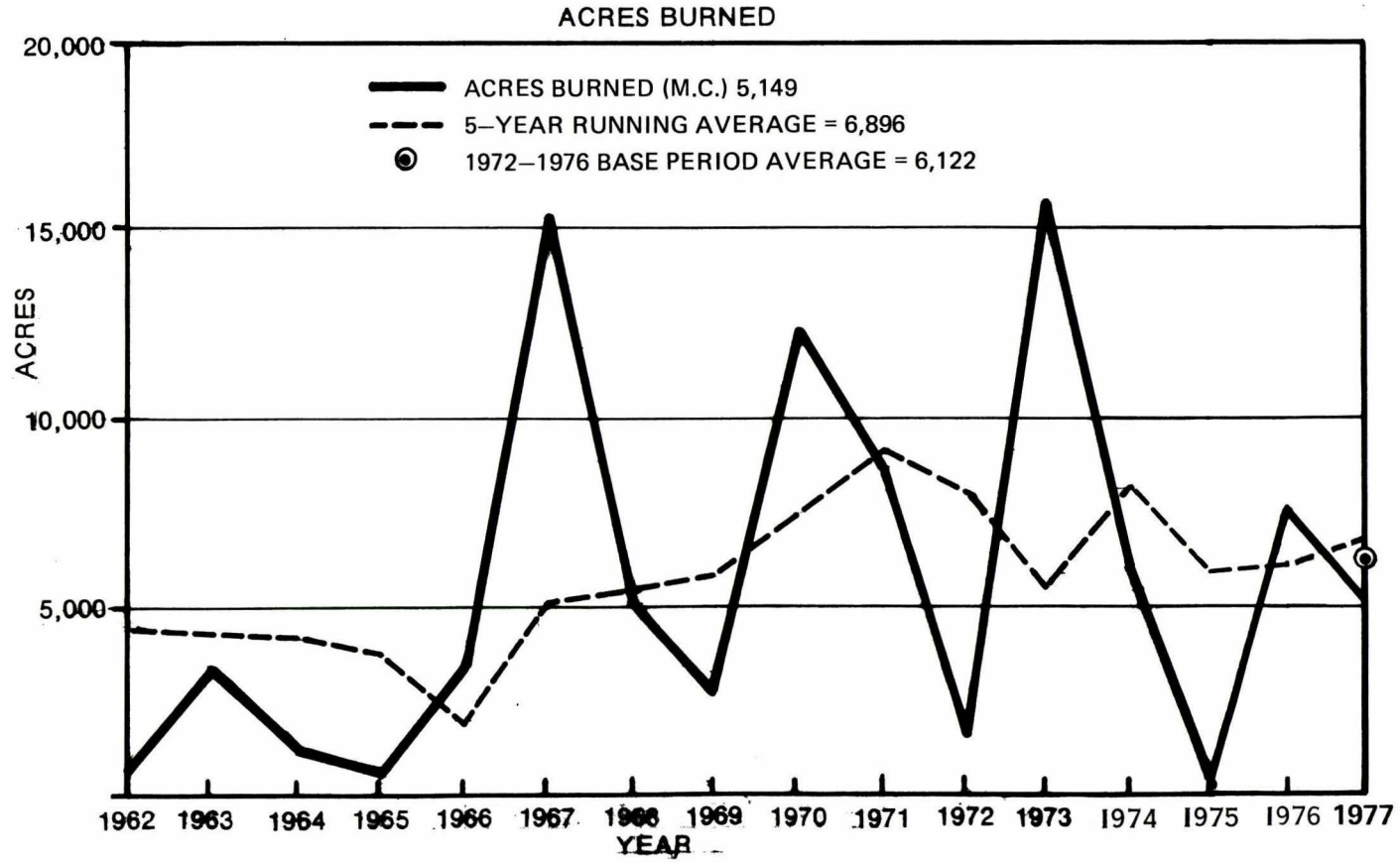
REGION ONE FIRES ALL CAUSES



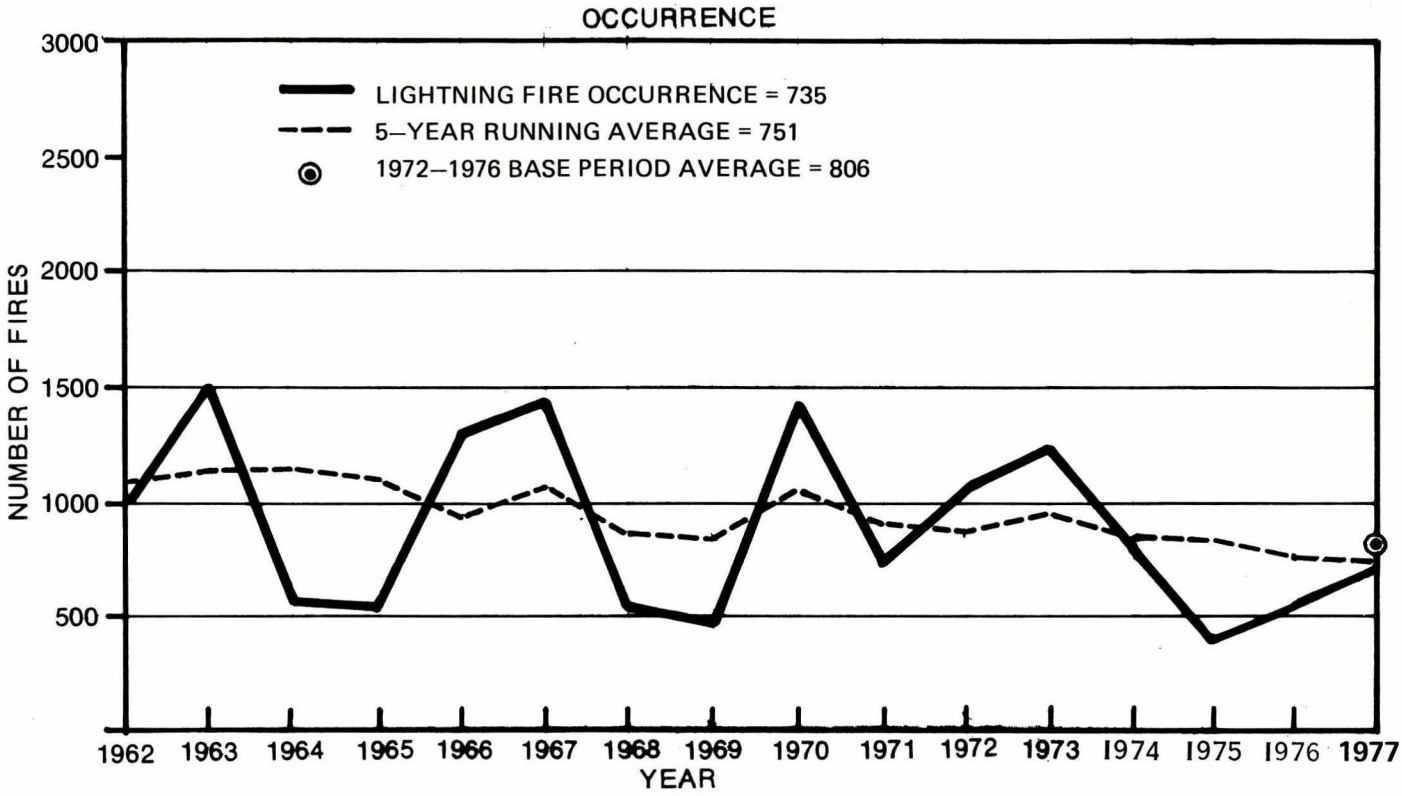


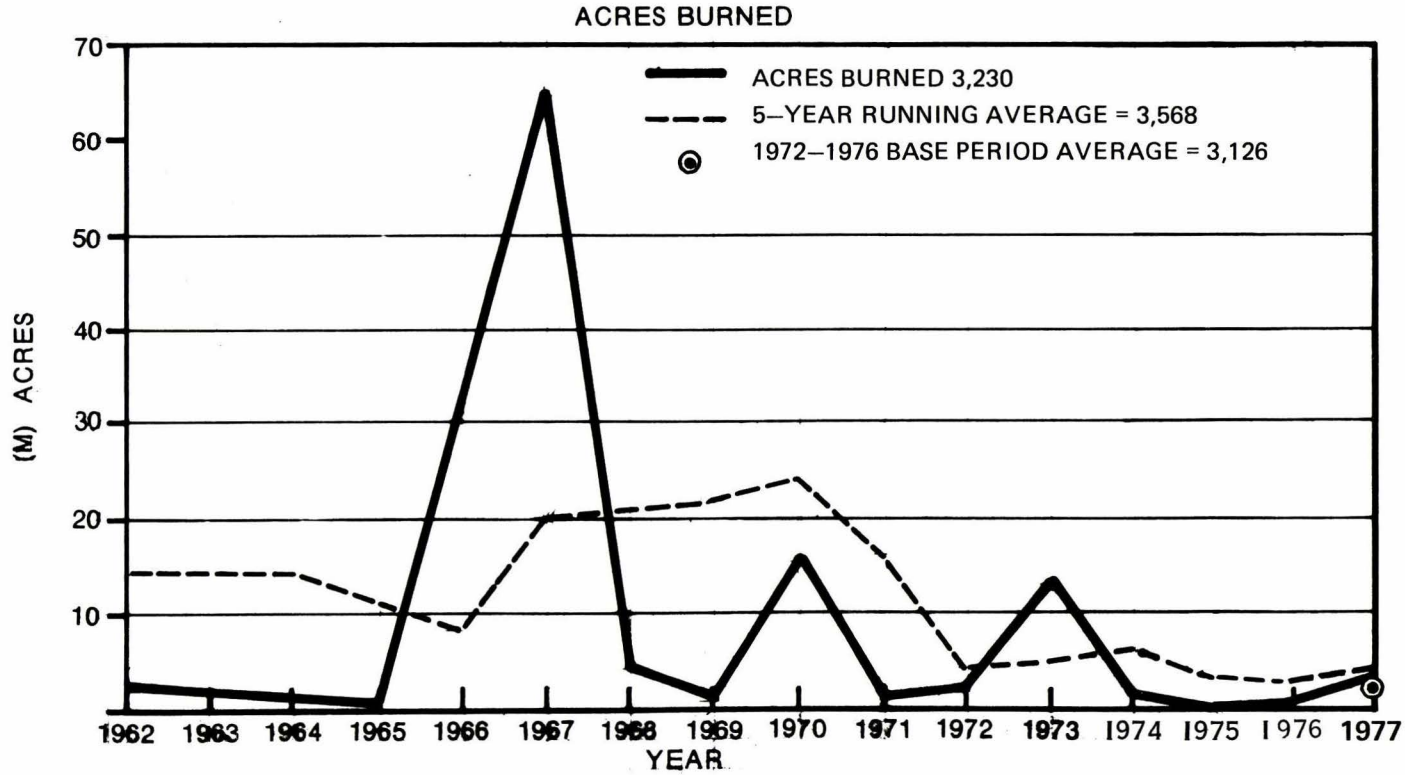
REGION ONE MAN CAUSED FIRES



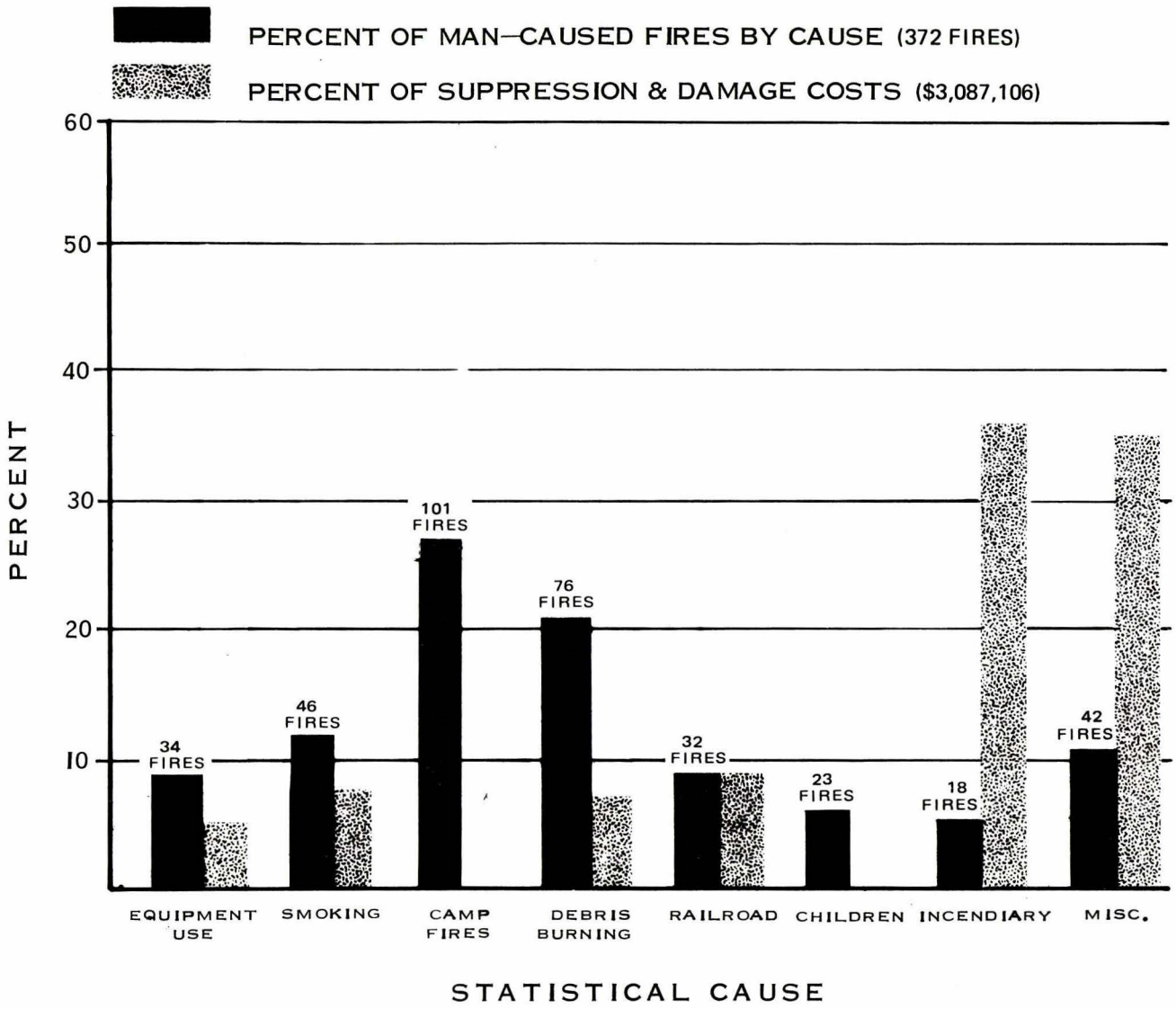


REGION ONE LIGHTNING FIRES

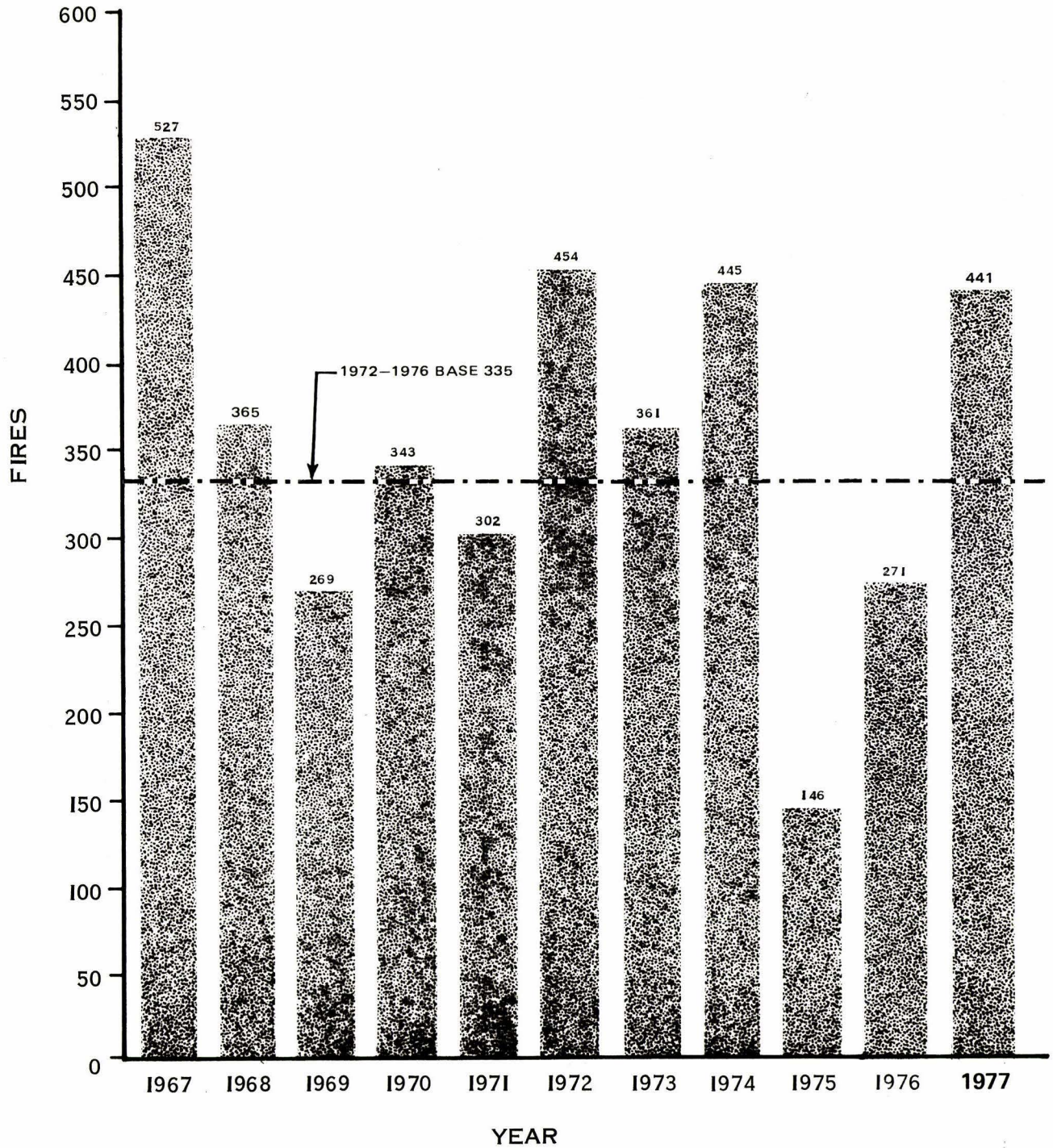




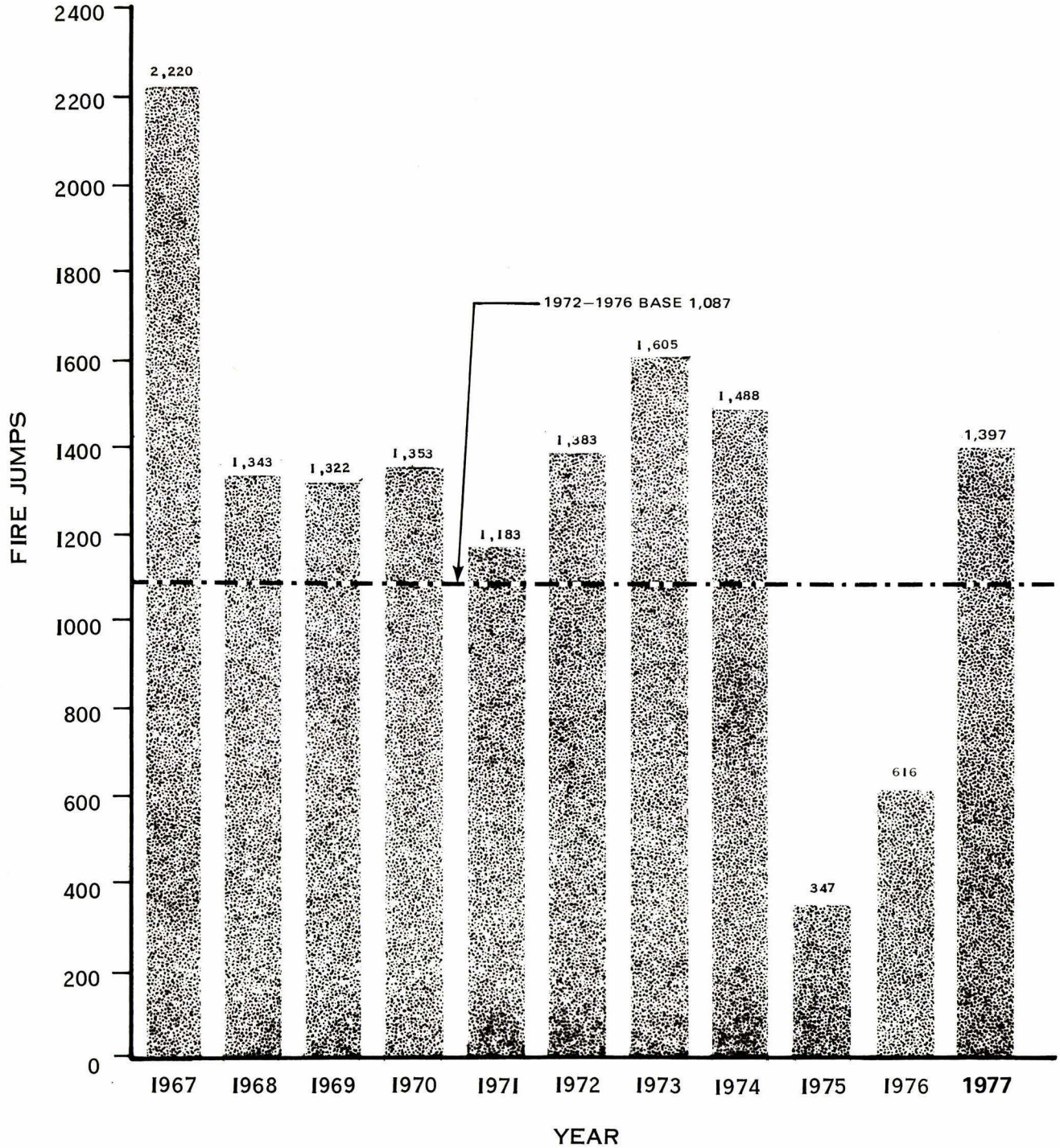
1977 MAN CAUSED FIRES

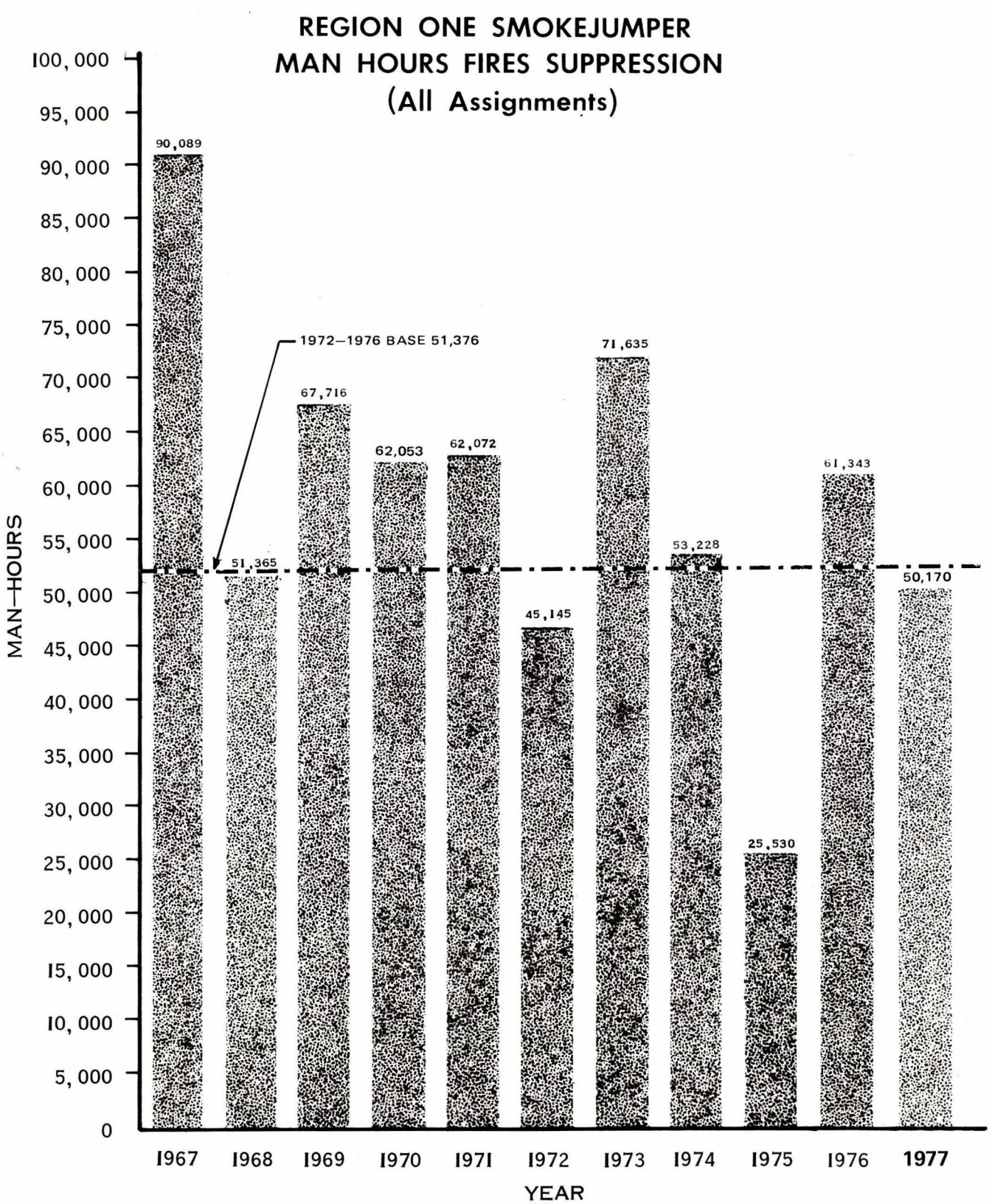


REGION ONE SMOKEJUMPER FIRES
(All Assignments)



REGION ONE SMOKEJUMPER FIRE JUMPS
(All Assignments)




REGION ONE SMOKEJUMPER
MAN HOURS FIRES SUPPRESSION
(All Assignments)
100,000
95,000
90,000
85,000
80,000
75,000
70,000
65,000
60,000
55,000
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
MAN-HOURS
90,089
51,365
67,716
62,053
62,072
45,145
71,635
53,228
25,530
61,343
50,170
1972-1976 BASE 51,376
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
YEAR

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

UNIT: Region 1

CALENDAR YEAR: 1977

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON FIRE CONTROL ACTIVITIES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Data for Items 1a, 1b, and 2a should be taken from work planning and budget records in the Supervisor's office.
2. Items 1c, 1d, 2b and 2c may be obtained from actual records in the S.O. or from the Ranger District. If obtained from the Ranger having intimate knowledge on use of his men, these items may be estimated. Complete accuracy is not required.
3. Item 3 may be estimated where large numbers of casuals are employed. Since each reemployment counts as a new employment sufficient accuracy can be obtained by sample counts and measurement of time slips.

ITEM NO.	ITEM	NUMBER	
		SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
1.	Regular appointed personnel		
	a. Full-time fire control *(20 pay periods or more)*	73	
	b. Part-time fire control	121	
	c. Others used on presuppression sometime during year	157	
	d. Others used on suppression *(exclude those reported under a, b, or c)*	694	
	e. Total (a + b + c + d)		1,045
2.	Seasonal or short-term personnel		
	a. Regular fire control *(crews, firemen, patrol, lookouts, etc.)*	1,059	
	b. Others *(BD, KV, BR, R&T, etc.)* who spent some time on fire control work	902	
	c. Emergency firemen *(exclude those reported under a or b)*	144	
	d. Total (a + b + c)		2,105
3.	Total number of casuals employed on fire suppression *(Each reemployment counts as an employment)*		1,394
4.	Number of casuals *(included in Item 3)* employed for first time *(Ranger's estimate is adequate)*	941	
5.	GRAND TOTAL (1e · 2d + 3)		4,544

REMARKS *(if necessary)*

SUBMITTED BY *(Signature)*

TITLE

5100-8 (12/63)

GPO 869-068

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

SMOKEJUMPER AND HELITACK REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR: 1977

REGION: One

INSTRUCTIONS:

Item 1 - Permanent bases only. Exclude temporary satellite bases.

Item 2 - Planned strength of unit. Do not include non-fire goers.

Item 3b - Exclude fires where initial attack is by jumpers or crewmen.

Item 5 - For smokejumpers report on fires jumped only. For helitack report only on fires where travel is by helicopter. Include travel time to and from fires.

ITEM	SMOKEJUMPERS		HELITACK
	Home Region	From Other Regions	Crewmen
1. Number of bases	3		11
2. Number of jumpers or crewmen	166		144
3. Number of fires attacked or jumped			
a. Initial attack	51	5	145
b. Follow-up	21	1	37
c. Total	72	6	182
4. Number of man-jumps to fires	335	26	473
5. Man-days on fires	740	-	990

Remarks *(Use for explanatory notes, if necessary)*

See Attached Supplement

Supplement to 5100-7

Form 5100-7 reports action taken to R-1 Forests only. Other action taken is as follows:

Smokejumpers:

From Missoula base to:

	Initial Attack	Follow-up	Man jumps	Man days
Region Four	7	4	89	296
Yellowstone N.P.	0	1	16	40
State of Montana	1	0	6	21

From West Yellowstone Base to:

Region Two	2	0	6	13
Region Four	4	2	23	97
Yellowstone NP	4	1	31	91
Wyoming BLM	0	1	5	22

From Grangeville Base to:

Regions Four & Six	6	5	34	55
State of Idaho	1	0	6	6

Region One smokejumpers also took action from bases in other Regions as follows:

Region 3	41	9	148	244
Region 4	14	2	36	72
Region 5	13	11	119	320
Region 6	55	15	185	386
Alaska BLM	123	11	382	848

In addition 337 jumpers were dispatched to 27 walk-in fires and accrued 890 man days.

As part of the Tri-Forest agreement, Nezperce helitack crews took action in R-6 and R-4.

	Initial Attack	Follow-up	Man jumps	Man days
R-4	6	1	16	20
R-6	0	1	3	51

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

AIRCRAFT USE REPORT

(Exclude scheduled air line flights)

Ref: FSM 5716.4

CALENDAR YEAR: 1977

REGION: One

INSTRUCTIONS: Report all Fire Control use in Block A, and all other use in Block B. Item entries will be determined by primary purpose of flight. Item A2 - Include smokejumper and helijumper flight hours in 2c, and flights such as dropping cargo and heli-hose laying in 2b. Items C-1 and C-2 - Enter total for all Fire Control activities only. Item C-3 - Include water dropped as a retardant.

TYPE OF USE	HOURS FLOWN				
	FIXED WING				HELICOPTER
	FOREST SERVICE OWNED	OTHER PUBLICLY OWNED	COMMERCIAL	TOTAL	
A. FIRE CONTROL ACTIVITIES					
1. Reconnaissance					
a. Detection	6		3,543	3,549	51
b. Other *(going fires, etc.)*	16		434	450	479
2. Transport					
a. Personnel	6		578	584	402
b. Equipment and supplies	–		72	72	48
3. Fire retardants			149	149	12
4. Research, equip. devel. & tests					
5. Other *(fire control)*	193		251	444	343
6. Total	221		5,027	5,248	1,335
B. OTHER ACTIVITIES					
1. Timber Management	9		175	184	187
2. Engineer	8		250	258	149
3. Lands	6		62	68	100
4. Recreation – Wildlife	–		191	191	143
5. Job Corps	–		–	–	–
6. Operation	10		66	76	15
7. I. & E.	4		35	39	20
8. Fiscal Control	2		–	2	–
9. S. & P.F.	3		393	396	7
10. Stations	10		19	29	4
11. Administrative	50		1,132	1,182	301
C. CARGO AND RETARDANTS	102		2,323	2,425	926

1. CARGO DROPPED	2. AIR FREIGHT	3. FIRE RETARDANTS DROPPED	
43,000 lbs.	248,793 lbs.	374,000 gals.	84 No. of fires

D. PASSENGERS CARRIED *(number)*	FIXED WING	HELICOPTER
1. Fire control →	5,235	3,657
2. All other →	2,922	2,178

GPO 904-474

5700-10 (1/71)

Supplement to Aircraft Use Report (5700-10)

(These flight hours not included in 5700-10)

Contract fixed-wing aircraft to: (Fire use)

Region	Hours Flown	Pax	Cargo #
2	34	-	5,000
3	59	190	10,000
4	55	180	2,000
5	330	715	55,000
6	63	330	2,000
Colorado BLM	12		
Idaho BLM	8		
Montana BLM	3		1,000
Wyoming BLM	10	45	-
Yellowstone N.P.	40	111	
B.I.A.	1		
State of Idaho	21	100	
State of Montana	63	300	
State of New Mexico	4	12	
BIFC	19	45	7,000
Totals	722	2028	82,000

(Other activities)

Region Six	4	1	

Government owned and leased aircraft for Fire and Aviation Use.
(These hours not included in 5700-10)

Region	Hours Flown	Pax	Cargo #
2	6	6	
3	206	20	
4	0	0	
5	115	10	
State of Montana	11	6	
Washington Office	33		
Totals	371	48	0

Contract Helicopters to: (Fire Use)

Region/Agency	Hours Flown	Pax	Cargo #
5	138	150	32,000
Yellowstone N.P.	28	5	
State of Montana	28	30	
Missoula County	3	2	
Totals	177	187	32,000

Region One air tankers flew a total of 465 hours in 1977. Of this total, 157 hours and 440,400 gallons of retardant were flown to areas served from Region One bases.

The flight totals for the two national contract Convairs based in Missoula were not included on the 5700-10 or in the above data. The Convairs flew a combined total of 554 hours.

Region or Agency	Hours of Use
1	55
2	6
3	57
4	35
5	167
6	57
BIA	54
BLM	77
State of Montana	37
State of Idaho	9
Total	554

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

Calender Year: 1977

Region: One

LAND OWNERSHIP PROTECTION REPORT

(Summary of acres by states)

STATE	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								NATIONAL FOREST LAND PROTECTED BY OTHERS
	PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE							S&P LAND PROTECTED BY STATE AND FS *(Under mutual assistance agreements)*	
	State and Private Land *(Include county and municipal land)*				Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	Total		
	Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Costs Only	Without Reimbursement					
Montana	2,113,932		9404	202,360	3,205	16,523,210	18,852,111		252,060
Idaho	920,016		678	3,153	80,995	6,670,828	7,765,670		207,016
Washington	6,278					118,486	124,764		
South Dakota				2,917		73,489	76,406		155,210
North Dakota									1,105,126
Total	3,040,266		10,082	208,430	84,200	23,386,013	26,728,951		1,719,412

5100-9 (Rev. 12/60)

GPO 903499

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

Calendar Year: 1977

Region: One

LAND OWNERSHIP PROTECTION REPORT

(Summary of acres by states)

STATE	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								NATIONAL FOREST LAND PROTECTED BY OTHERS
	PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE							S&P LAND PROTECTED BY STATE AND FS (Under mutual assistance agreements)	
	State and Private Land (Include county and municipal land)				Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	Total		
Montana	Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Costs Only	Without Reimbursement					
Beaverhead	44,161			40,464		2,133,330	2,217,955		519
Bitterroot	132,823					1,115,147	1,247,970		
I. Panhandle						34,371	34,371		
Custer	42,058			23,178		1,114,018	1,179,254		
Deerlodge	74,222			22,778		1,159,365	1,256,365		46,379
Flathead	179,327		1,100			2,281,108	2,461,535		81,184
Kootenai	573,448		3,584		242	2,131,501	2,708,775		28,482
Gallatin	382,320		242	37,699	84	1,730,357	2,150,702		
Helena	139,565			39,821	1,400	972,408	1,153,194		
Lewis & Clark	68,447			33,218	1,173	1,835,264	1,938,102		
Lolo	477,561		4,478	5,202	306	2,016,341	2,503,888		95,496
Total	2,113,932		9,404	202,360	3,205	16,523,210	18,852,111		252,060

5100-9 (Rev. 12/60)

GPO 903499

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

Calendar Year: 1977

Region: One

LAND OWNERSHIP PROTECTION REPORT

(Summary of acres by states)

STATE	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								
	PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE							S&P LAND PROTECTED BY STATE AND FS *(Under mutual assistance agreements)*	NATIONAL FOREST LAND PROTECTED BY OTHERS
	State and Private Land *(Include county and municipal land)*				Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	Total		
Idaho	Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Costs Only	Without Reimbursement					
Bitterroot	52					460,982	461,034		
Clearwater	138,619					1,703,636	1,842,255		120,270
I. Panhandle	666,479		678		56,683	2,240,650	2,964,490		86,746
Kootenai						55,873	55,873		
Nezperce	114,866			3,153	24,312	2,209,687	2,352,018		
Total	920,016		678	3,153	80,995	6,670,828	7,675,670		207,016

5100-9 (Rev. 12/60)

GPO 903499

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

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LAND OWNERSHIP PROTECTION REPORT

(Summary of acres by states)

STATE	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								NATIONAL FOREST LAND PROTECTED BY OTHERS
	PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE							S&P LAND PROTECTED BY STATE AND FS *(Under mutual assistance agreements)*	
	State and Private Land *(Include county and municipal land)*				Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	Total		
	Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Costs Only	Without Reimbursement					
Washington (I. Panhandle)	6,278					118,486	124,486		
South Dakota (Custer)				2,917		73,489	76,406		155,210*
North Dakota (Custer)									1,105,126*
Total	6,278			2,917		191,975	201,170		1,260,336

5100-9 (Rev. 12/60)

GPO 903499

* National Forest System Lands including two purchase units and one experimental Forest (total 796 acres).